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| OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314 | | | WINDER, PATRICE L | |
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| | | | 2145 | |

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
| | 09/095,325 | EGGLESTON ET AL. |
| | Examiner | Art Unit |
| | Patrice Winder | 2145 |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 December 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 33-114 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 33-114 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8-12-05; 12-23-05.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 56-63, 65 and 109-114 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Pepe et al., USPN 5,742,668 (hereafter referred to as Pepe).
3. Claims 69-74, 76-79, 81-83, 90-94 and 104-108 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Dunn, USPN 5,659,596 (hereafter referred to as Dunn).
4. Regarding claim 56, Pepe taught a computer system for forwarding messaged from a mobile client (abstract) comprising:

a host system capable of sending and receiving messages, wherein a message sender's email address is associated with host system (column 18, lines 1-16);
a forwarding component operable with the host system that upon receiving a message generated at the mobile client, by a message sender destined for a message recipient (column 18, lines 16-20), configures the received message, prior to forwarding to the message recipient, such that the received message appears to the message

recipient as if the received message originated at the sender's email address associated with the host system (column 19, lines 41-52), thereby allowing messages generated at either the mobile client or host system to originate at the sender's email address associated with the host system (column 23, lines 40-63).

5. Regarding dependent claim 57, Pepe taught an email address field in the configured received messages is the message sender's email address associated with the host system (column 23, lines 40-46).

6. Regarding dependent claim 58, Pepe taught a reply-to email address field in the configured received message is the message sender's email address associated with the host system (part of text message format, column 23, lines 28-29).

7. Regarding dependent claim 59, Pepe taught a computer system further comprising a code added to the configured received message to make an indication to the message recipient (column 24, lines 37-50).

8. The language of claims 60-63, 65 is substantially the same as previously rejected claims 56-59, above. Therefore, claims 60-63, 65 are rejected on the same rationale as previously rejected claims 56-59, above.

9. Regarding claim 69, Dunn taught a method of forwarding messages between a host system and a mobile client (abstract), comprising the steps of:

- establishing a session at the host system (column 9, lines 51-55);
- maintaining the session at the host system (column 9, lines 46-51);
- receiving messages directed to a first address at the host system from one of a plurality of message senders (column 16, lines 37-48);

continuously forwarding the messages from the host system to the wireless mobile client (column 17, lines 46-61);
receiving the messages at the wireless mobile client (column 18, lines 59-67);
generating reply messages at the wireless mobile client to be sent to one of the plurality of message senders and transmitting the reply messages to the host system (column 18, lines 18-21; column 16, lines 37-48);
receiving the reply messages at the host system (column 17, lines 46-61);
transmitting the reply messages from the host system to one of the plurality of message senders (column 18, lines 59-67).

10. Regarding dependent claim 70, Dunn taught the method further comprising the step of: storing information regarding the configuration of the wireless mobile client at the host system (column 9, lines 46-55; column 17, lines 23-33).

11. Regarding dependent claim 71, Dunn taught the configuration information stored at the stored at the host includes (A) the network address of the mobile client (column 9, lines 46-51; column 19, lines 27-32); and (B) an indication of the types of the message attachments that the mobile client will receive and process (column 15, lines 17-23; column 19, lines 27-32).

12. Regarding dependent claim 72, Dunn taught the configuration information further includes: (C) an indication of the protocol of the mobile client (column 22, lines 46-59).

13. Regarding dependent claim 73, Dunn taught further comprising the steps of: for each message to forwarded, the host system determining whether the message

includes an attachment, and if so then determining the type of attachment (column 23, lines 40-42);

accessing the stored configuration information at the host system to determine whether the mobile client will receive and process attachments of the determined type (column 23, lines 40-47); and if so, then forwarding the attachments to the mobile client (column 30, lines 40-45).

14. Regarding dependent claim 74, Dunn taught the type of attachment is a sound file (column 15, lines 15-17).

15. Regarding dependent claim 76, Dunn taught the parameters of the established session at the host system include external events (column 17, lines 8-27), internal event (column 10, lines 23-38) or networked events (column 19, lines 33-41).

16. Regarding dependent claim 77, Dunn taught the external event is a registration message from the wireless mobile client (column 17, lines 8-27).

17. Regarding dependent claim 78, Dunn taught the internal event is an execution of control messages (column 10, lines 23-38).

18. Regarding dependent claim 79, Dunn taught the internal event is an execution of programs (column 10, lines 23-38).

19. Regarding dependent claim 81, Dunn taught the networked events include messages to begin forwarding from computer systems other than the wireless mobile client, which are connected to the host system via a wired network (column 19, lines 33-41).

20. Regarding dependent claim 82, Dunn taught the wireless mobile client is a mobile station (column 20, lines 19-25).
21. Regarding dependent claim 83, Dunn taught the wireless mobile client is a device equipped to receive both voice and non-voice data messages (column 15, lines 17-23).
22. Regarding claim 92, Dunn taught message forwarding method operating at a host system (abstract), comprising the steps of:
 - associating a first address with the host system (column 22, lines 16-49)
 - establishing a session at the host system (column 9, lines 51-55);
 - maintaining the session at the host system (column 9, lines 46-51);
 - receiving messages at the host system from one of a plurality of message senders (column 16, lines 37-48);
 - continuously forwarding the received messages from the host system to a wireless mobile client associated with the host system (column 17, lines 46-61);
 - receiving the reply messages from the wireless mobile client at the host system (column 17, lines 46-61);
 - transmitting the configured reply messages from the host system to one of the plurality of message senders (column 18, lines 59-67).
23. Regarding claim 104, Dunn taught a method for forwarding electronic email messages generated at a wireless mobile client by a message sender (abstract), comprising the steps of:

receiving an electronic email message, generated at the wireless mobile client by the message sender destined for the message recipient, at a forwarding component with a host system; (column 16, lines 37-48);

forwarding the received electronic email message to the message recipient (column 17, lines 46-61).

24. Regarding claim 106, Dunn taught a method for forwarding messages between a host system and a mobile client (abstract), comprising the steps of:

establishing a session at the host system with the host system based on loaded parameters (column 9, lines 51-55);

maintaining the session at the host system (column 9, lines 46-51);

receiving incoming messages directed to a first address at the host system from one of a plurality of message senders (column 16, lines 37-48);

continuously forwarding the incoming messages from the host system to the wireless mobile client (column 17, lines 46-61);

receiving outgoing messages generated at the wireless mobile client at the host system (column 17, lines 46-61; column 18, lines 18-21);

transmitting the outgoing messages from the host system to message recipients (column 18, lines 59-67).

25. Regarding dependent claims 90, 93, 105 and 107, Dunn taught the wireless mobile client is capable of instructing the host system to alter the continuous forwarding of messages (column 19, lines 1-6).

26. Regarding dependent claims 91, 94 and 108, Dunn taught the messages are electronic email messages (column 15, lines 20-23).
27. Regarding claim 109, Pepe taught a computer readable medium encoded with software instructions for enabling forwarding electronic email messages generated at a wireless mobile client by a message sender destined for a message recipient (abstract), the method comprising the steps of:
 - receiving an electronic email message, generated at the wireless mobile client by the message sender destined for the message recipient, at a forwarding component associated with a host system (column 18, lines 1-16);
 - forwarding the received electronic email message to the message recipient (column 18, lines 16-20).
28. Regarding dependent claim 110, Pepe taught the session is an execution of programs (column 16, lines 1-11).
29. Regarding dependent claim 111, Pepe taught a method further comprising the steps of:
 - loading parameters at the host system (column 16, lines 1-11);
 - filtering received messages at the host system using one or more message filter prior to forwarding messages to the wireless mobile client (column 10, lines 33-43).
30. Regarding dependent claim 112, Pepe taught the wireless mobile client is capable of instructing the host system to alter continuous forwarding of messages (column 27, lines 9-24).

31. Regarding claim 113, Pepe taught a computer system for forwarding electronic email messages from a wireless mobile client (abstract), comprising:

a host capable of sending and receiving electronic email messages (column 8, lines 34-52);

a forwarding component operable with the host system that upon receiving an electronic email message generated at the wireless mobile client, forwards the electronic email message to a message recipient (column 10, line 63 – column 11, line 16).

32. Regarding dependent claim 114, Pepe taught the wireless mobile client is capable of instructing the host system to alter the continuous forwarding of messages (column 27, lines 9-24).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

33. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

34. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

35. Claims 33-34, 40-47, 54-55 and 64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shirakihara et al., USPN 5,941,956 (hereafter referred to as Shirakihara) in Perkins, USPN 5,159,592 (hereafter referred to as Perkins).

36. Claims 35-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shirakihara and Perkins as applied to claim 34 above, and further in view of Dunn.

37. Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shirakihara and Perkins as applied to claim 33, above, and further in view of Pepe.

38. Claims 48-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shirakihara as applied to claim 33 above, and further in view of Pepe.

39. Claims 66-68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pepe in view of Dunn.

40. Claim 75 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dunn in view of Shirakihara.

41. Claim 80 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dunn in view of Perkins, USPN 5,159,592 (hereafter referred to as Perkins).

42. Claims 84-89, 95-103 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dunn in view of Pepe.

43. Regarding claim 33, Shirakihara taught a method of forwarding messages between a host system and a mobile client (abstract), comprising the steps of:

establishing a session based on loaded parameters at the host system (column 8, lines 3-13);

querying the host system (column 8, lines 3-13);

receiving messages directed to a first address at the host system from a plurality of message senders (column 7, lines 34-41; column 8, lines 14-18);

in response to a query, continuously forwarding the messages from the host system to the mobile client (column 8, lines 21-44);

generating reply messages at the mobile client to be sent to the plurality of message senders and transmitting the reply messages to the host system (column 8, lines 48-53);

receiving the reply messages at the host system and configuring the reply messages such that it will appear to the plurality of message senders that the reply messages originated at the first address associated with the host system (Response message M(A1,a2) sent to conversion device 3-2 and becomes M(A1,A2). Response message M(A1,A2) sent to conversion device 3-1 and becomes M(a1, A2).); and

transmitting the reply messages from the host system to the plurality of message senders (column 8, lines 48-53). Shirakihara does not specifically teach maintaining the session at host system. However, Perkins taught maintaining the session at the host system (column 3, lines 63-68; column 6, lines 1-7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Perkins's step of maintaining the session in Shirakihara's method for forwarding messages would have would have improved reliability. The motivation would have been to ensure packets are routed to migrating mobile clients (Perkins, column 2, lines 65-66).

44. Regarding dependent claim 34, Shirakihara taught the method further comprising the step of: storing information regarding the configuration of the mobile client at the host system (column 8, lines 7-13).

45. Regarding dependent claim 35, Shirakihara taught the configuration information stored at the stored at the host includes (A) the network address of the mobile client (column 8, lines 7-13). Shirakihara does not specifically teach the host include (B) an indication of the types of the message attachments that the mobile client will receive and process. However, Dunn taught a host includes (B) an indication of the types of the message attachments that the mobile client will receive and process (column 15, lines

17-23; column 19, lines 27-32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Dunn's message type in Shirakihara-Perkins method of forwarding messages would have improved system robustness. The motivation would have been to route messages to roaming target users without the message senders needing to have detailed information about the mobile client (Dunn, column 1, lines 9-16).

46. Regarding dependent claim 36, Dunn taught the configuration information further includes: (C) an indication of the protocol of the mobile client (column 22, lines 46-59).

47. Regarding dependent claim 37, Shirakihara-Perkins does not specifically teach whether the messages include an attachment. However, Dunn taught a method for forwarding messages further comprising the steps of:

for each message to forwarded, the host system determining whether the message includes an attachment, and if so then determining the type of attachment (column 23, lines 40-42);

accessing the stored configuration information at the host system to determine whether the mobile client will receive and process attachments of the determined type (column 23, lines 40-47); and

if so, then forwarding the attachments to the mobile client (column 30, lines 40-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Dunn's message type in Shirakihara-Perkins method of forwarding messages would have expanded system flexibility by including more message types. The motivation would have been to route messages to roaming

target users without the message senders needing to have detailed information about the mobile client (Dunn, column 1, lines 9-16).

48. Regarding dependent claim 38, Dunn taught the type of attachment is a sound file (column 15, lines 15-17).

49. Regarding dependent claim 39, Shirakihara taught the received messages are address using a sender address and a receiver address (column 7, lines 53-57), the method further comprising the steps of:

determining whether the receiver address is associated with the mobile client (column 8, lines 14-29);

if the receiver address is associated with the mobile client, then determining a network address of the mobile client and packetizing the messages using the receiver address and the network address of the mobile client (column 8, lines 14-29); and

after receiving the forwarded messages at the wireless subscriber unit, so that it appears as though the mobile client is the host system (column 8, lines 45-53).

Shirakihara-Perkins does not specifically teach displaying the messages at the mobile client using the sender address and the receiver address. However, Pepe taught displaying the messages at the mobile client using the sender address and the receiver address (column 18, lines 1-6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Pepe's displaying messages in Shirakihara-Perkins' system for forwarding messages would have provided an equivalent mechanism for viewing messages. The motivation would have been to allow the receiver to access forwarded messages.

50. Regarding dependent claim 40, Shirakihara taught the parameters of the established session at the host system include external events (column 8, lines 3-13) or internal events (column 8, lines 8-13). Perkins taught the parameters of the established session at the host system include network events (column 6, lines 8-18).

51. Regarding dependent claim 41, Shirakihara taught the external event is a registration message from the mobile client (column 8, lines 3-13).

52. Regarding dependent claim 42, Shirakihara taught the internal event is an execution of control messages (execution of response registration messages, column 8, lines 3-13).

53. Regarding dependent claim 43, Shirakihara the internal event is an execution of programs (programs to respond to registration, column 8, lines 3-13).

54. Regarding dependent claim 44, Perkins taught the internal event is a timer operation (column 5, lines 34-42).

55. Regarding dependent claim 45, Perkins taught the networked events include messages to begin forwarding from computer systems other than the mobile client, which are connected to the host system via wired network (column 6, lines 8-18).

56. Regarding dependent claim 46, Shirakihara taught the mobile client is a mobile station (column 7, lines 34-41).

57. Regarding dependent claim 47, Dunn taught the mobile client is a device equipped to receive both voice and non-voice data messages (column 15, lines 17-23).

58. Regarding dependent claim 48, Shirakihara-Perkins does not specifically teach the host system includes a client profile database limiting the forwarding step to

forwarding only those messages that are transmitted to the host system from a sender stored in the database. However, Pepe taught a host system includes a client profile database limiting the forwarding step to forwarding only those messages that are transmitted to the host system from a sender stored in the database (column 5, lines 45-54; column 6, lines 48-59). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Pepe's client profile database in Shirakihara-Perkins' system for forwarding messages to mobile clients would have improved system robustness. The motivation would have been to reduce the consumption of system resources by not sending unwanted messages.

59. Regarding dependent claim 49, Pepe taught a user can add and subtract senders from the database (column 27, lines 9-12).

60. Regarding dependent claim 50, Pepe taught a user can add and subtract senders from the database by configuring the host system (column 27, lines 15-24).

61. Regarding dependent claim 51, Pepe taught a user can add and subtract senders from the database by transmitting a command message from the mobile client to the host system (column 27, lines 15-24).

62. Regarding dependent claim 52, Pepe taught an active client profile database is activated and deactivated at the host (column 6, lines 47-59; column 26, lines 43-47).

63. Regarding dependent claim 53, Pepe taught an active client profile database is activated and deactivated from the mobile client (column 26, lines 43-47).

64. The language of claims 54-55, 64 is substantially the same as previously rejected claim 33, above. Therefore, claims 54-55, 64 are rejected on the same rationale as previously rejected claim 33, above.

65. Regarding dependent claim 66, Pepe does not specifically teach maintaining the session. However, Dunn taught a method of forwarding message comprising the steps of:

establishing a session with the host system based on loaded parameters (column 9, lines 51-55);

maintaining the session with the host system and querying the host system (column 9, lines 46-51);

continuously forwarding the received messages from the host system to the wireless mobile client associated with the host system (column 17, lines 46-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made Dunn's maintaining a session in Pepe's system for forwarding messages would improved system robustness. The motivation would have been to reduce the number of messages are lost to being out of range.

66. Regarding dependent claim 67, Pepe taught the session is an execution of programs (column 16, lines 1-11).

67. Regarding dependent claim 68, Pepe taught a method further comprising the steps of:

loading parameters at the host system (column 16, lines 1-11);

filtering received messages at the host system using one or more message filter prior to forwarding messages to the wireless mobile client (column 10, lines 33-43).

68. Regarding claim 75, Dunn taught displaying messages using a sender address and a receiver address. However, Dunn does not specifically teach packetizing the messages using the receiver address and the network address of the mobile client. However, Shirakihara taught the received messages are address using a sender address and a receiver address (column 7, lines 53-57), the method further comprising the steps of:

determining whether the receiver address is associated with the mobile client (column 8, lines 14-29);

if the receiver address is associated with the mobile client, then determining a network address of the mobile client and packetizing the messages using the receiver address and the network address of the mobile client (column 8, lines 14-29); and after receiving the forwarded messages at the wireless subscriber unit, so that it appears as though the mobile client is the host system (column 8, lines 45-53). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Shirakihara's packetizing messages in Dunn's method of locating end users would have improved system robustness. The motivation would have been to alleviate the need to change end user network information when forwarding messages.

69. Regarding claim 80, Dunn does not specifically teach the internal event is a timer operation. However, Perkins taught the internal event is a timer operation (column 5, lines 34-42). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made that incorporating Perkins' timer operation in Dunn's system for locating communication end users would have improved system robustness. The motivation would have been to terminate forwarding of packets that directed to an inactive mobile unit (Perkins, column 5, lines 40-42).

70. Regarding dependent claim 84, Dunn taught limiting the forwarding step to forwarding only those messages as selected by the mobile client. However, Dunn does not specifically teach the host system includes a client profile database limiting the forwarding step to forwarding only those messages that are transmitted to the host system from a sender stored in the database. Pepe taught a host system includes a client profile database limiting the forwarding step to forwarding only those messages that are transmitted to the host system from a sender stored in the database (column 5, lines 45-54; column 6, lines 48-59). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made that incorporating Pepe's client profile database in Dunn's method for locating communication end users would have provided an equivalent manner of allowing the mobile client to filter messages. The motivation would have been to an explicit interface for accessing mobile client filter criteria.

71. Regarding dependent claim 85, Pepe taught a user can add and subtract senders from the database (column 27, lines 9-12).

72. Regarding claim 86, Pepe taught a user can add and subtract senders from the database by configuring the host system (column 27, lines 15-24).

73. Regarding claim 87, Pepe taught a user can add and subtract senders from the database by transmitting a command message from the wireless mobile client to the host system (column 26, lines 33-40; column 27, lines 15-24).

74. Regarding dependent claim 88, Pepe taught an active client profile data is activated and deactivated at the host (column 6, lines 47-59; column 26, lines 43-47).

75. Regarding dependent claim 89, Pepe taught an active client profile data is activated and deactivated from the wireless mobile client (column 26, lines 43-47).

76. Regarding claim 95, Dunn taught a message forwarding method (abstract), comprising the steps of:

establishing a session with the host system based on loaded parameters (column 9, lines 51-55);

maintaining the session with the host system (column 9, lines 46-51);

receiving messages at the host system from one of a plurality of message senders (column 16, lines 37-48);

continuously forwarding the received messages from the host system to the wireless mobile client associated with the host system (column 17, lines 46-61);

receiving the forwarded messages at the wireless mobile client (column 18, lines 59-67);

generating reply messages at the wireless mobile client (column 18, lines 18-21; column 16, lines 37-48);

transmitting the reply messages to the host system (column 18, lines 18-21; column 16, lines 37-48);

receiving the reply messages at the host system (column 17, lines 46-61); transmitting the configured reply messages from the host system to one of the plurality of message senders (column 18, lines 59-67). Dunn does not specifically teach a first email address for the user of the wireless mobile client is associated with the host system. However, Pepe taught a first email address for the user of the wireless mobile client is associated with the host system (column 23, lines 1-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Pepe's email address for a wireless mobile client in Dunn's method for locating end users would have expanded system utility. The motivation would have been to enable integration with mail system that include a domain identifier.

77. Regarding claim 98, Dunn taught a device for transferring messages (abstract) comprising:

a data processing device for establishing and maintaining a session between the host system and a wireless mobile client (column 9, lines 46-51); means for receiving messages at the host system from one of a plurality of message senders (column 16, lines 37-48);

the data processing device continuously forwarding the received messages from the host system to the wireless mobile client associated with the host system (column 17, lines 46-61);

means, at the host system, for receiving reply messages from the wireless mobile client (column 17, lines 46-61);

means for forwarding the reply messages to one of the plurality of message senders (column 18, lines 59-67). Dunn does not specifically teach a first email address for the user of the wireless mobile client is associated with the host system. However, Pepe taught a first email address for the user of the wireless mobile client is associated with the host system (column 23, lines 1-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that incorporating Pepe's email address for a wireless mobile client in Dunn's method for locating end users would have expanded system utility. The motivation would have been to enable integration with mail system that include a domain identifier.

78. Regarding dependent claim 99, Pepe taught the session is a virtual session (column 17, lines 29-45).

79. Regarding dependent claim 100, Pepe taught the virtual session allows the user to be charged on a per packet basis (column 27, lines 35-41).

80. Regarding dependent claim 101, Dunn taught a device further comprising a protocol translator for formatting the messages as required for transport between the first data processing device and the wireless mobile client (column 19, lines 27-32).

81. Regarding dependent claims 96, 102, Dunn taught the wireless mobile client is capable of instructing the host system to alter the continuous forwarding of messages (column 19, lines 1-6).

82. Regarding dependent claims 97, 103, Dunn taught the messages are electronic email messages (column 15, lines 20-23).

Conclusion

83. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Patrice Winder whose telephone number is 571-272-3935. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 10:30 am-7:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Cardone can be reached on 571-272-3933. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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June 13, 2006

Approved for reopening
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